Variable *D. platystigma* from Chittering may be a new species and grows quite easily in heavy gravel--an ironstone gravel. It is cultivated easily, and I keep mine standing in water in a sand-peat mix.

YELLOW-FLOWERED *DROSERA* from Regans Ford (Gingin). This plant was found four years ago and remains unnamed today, but it grows in deep yellow-white sand sometimes with *D. paleacea* nearby but never together. It has an early dormancy and sports a nice pale-bright yellow flower. I grow it in washed sand surface by pressing the buds into the sand, and it's kept moist, not wet. I lost 80% of my original collection, but it was made at the wrong time.

EXTRA LARGE "MUCHEA" PINK. This plant grows in peat moss in shade and grows very robust in only one small location by a spring in thick bush. It does not like hot, sunny conditions but flowers very well showing large flowers on multiple stalks (about 4-6). I grow mine on sawdust in 3" pots that sit in water, and the leaves stay sticky and may go dormant but should not go altogether.

LAKE "BADGEBUP" WHITE FLOWER. A new species that's easy to grow which grows along with *D. nitidula* by the lake's shores in sand the little black peat. It's also associated with *D. pulchella* and seems to look like a hybrid of *D. nitidula* and *D. occidentalis*, but I cannot find *D. occidentalis* in the area as yet. It's easy to grow in sand-peat mix and does not seem to grow so well in straight peat. The pot is stood in water in summer. The single white flower have an unusual blood-red clubbed stigma which is very uncommon in this kind of *D. occidentalis* group which has about 3-4 new species in addition to the old ones.

"BANNISTER" PALE PINK. A very new species also easy to grow in most conditions even in pine leaf mold on the edge of a pine forest by the road's side. Found in fairly damp creek sides, wet hollows and some remain growing all year as others go dormant. Mine stand in peat-sand mix in water. Plants get a deep red with nice pink flowers with strange stigmas that look boat-shaped.

"WALYINGA" PINK. These plants like the dry conditions of *D. playtstigma* but will also grow in sand. Mine have all gone dormant except 2-3 gemmae forming plantlets late in season. It needs a dry summer and grows a nice metallic pink flower which leads me to believe it's a new species. I use a sand-peat mix, but it doesn't respond favorably, and many are lost.

ORANGE FLOWER--"BROOKTON". It may be *D. leucoblasta* but the main difference is that it is underwater some time of the year. This one grows in a sand pit in deep white quartz sand with *D. zonaria* and *D. miniata* as well as in wetter places with *D. nitidula.* If it is *D. leucoblasta*, then it is the only form so far which will cultivate readily standing in or out of water or in a variety of mixtures. I use a sand-peat mix and do not stand in water until established.

D. scorpoides. Found in Albany and grow as *D. nitidula* in peat moss and sand mix or chopped sphagnum. Plant them deep but leave the plant above the surface and plant will find its height of growth according to moss growth. Grow in light shade and needs patience to establish.

SMALL PINK--"NORTH BEERMULLAH". This new species is part of the *D. occidentalis* group. The best plants are grown in peat moss and/or sand/peat mix standing in water and part shade. Too much sun will lead to dehydration, especially in W. A. This species flowers freely and has a small, single pink flower.

D. pulchella--ORANGE FLOWER. This species is the same as the ordinary one but differs in flower color. There are now four color forms of this species: dark pink, pale pink, apricot and orange.

D. androsacea. This unusual species grows in many areas and conditions of soil, but it does best in sandy loam, so use a sand/peat mix for cultivation. It has an early dormancy, and it's hard to keep growing, but gemmae plants may stay sticky longer and may not go completely dormant. It's found associated with *D. pycnoblasta* and *D. leucoblasta.*

SOME GENERAL NOTES ON PYGMIES

by Steve Rose

When trying to establish the pygmy *Droseras* in your collection, there are several do's and don'ts. First, don't allow the plants to dry out at all and never give them too much sun. Second, never let them stand in water unless they are the swamp kinds like *D. pulchella, D. occidentalis*, white flower "Lake Badgebup," small pink "North Beermullah" and *D. nitidula.* Also pink flower "North Bannister" and extra large "Muchea" pink can stand in water. Third, never water with a heavy spray or hose since sand can splash onto the leaves of the young plants and over-stimulate the leaves with loss of overall power of the plant trying to digest the sand as well as peat moss. I use a syringe and water between the plants and NOT on top of them.

I use fish tanks with lids and find this to be really good. Deep pots should be used for the sand and gravel growing kinds with a minimum depth of about 12 cm. (about 5 in.). The swamp ones are planted in a container with depth of 6-8 cm. (about 3 in.) and standing in about 1.5-2 cm. of water (3/4 in). I use only deionized or distilled water to prevent algae and scum build-up on the surface as most pygmies DO NOT grow in mossy areas but in clean, washed gravel sand conditions which are even free of visible humus.

Pygmy *Droseras* are worth the fuss and experiment. I have some unusual cases. *D. drummondi* is growing in live sphagnum moss in water and many seem to do well in sawdust in water or not or in *Pinus pinaster* leaf mold and sand. Others are in washed river sand, in washed quartz gravel (no humus) and many in straight peat moss (sand growing ones). Only a full growing year can tell of success.

In summer keep the plants shaded and humid except the one from Manypeaks.

When washing sand, I use ordinary water and wash until all fine silt has gone. Finally, rinse with deionized water and then mix in sieved peat moss. My mixes are usually about 2 parts sand to one peat, or less peat depending on species. I also knock the pot on the ground to settle the contents so that excess air is driven out. Then the surface is firmed down to bond the sand the peat so that watering the peat does not float over the tiny plants.

Regarding light, be your own judge since some prefer more shade than others, and I prefer to have a green *D. pulchella* than a dead red one. This even happens in the bush.

When the gemmae buds come or appear, sow them on a looser surface soil to enable root penetration and be careful not to ROT them. Some may have to be urged into the soil. Usually gemmae derived plants are stronger and cultivate more easily than collected mature plants by far. Certain species may only be cultivated this way.

NOTES ON A TRIP TO NORTH CAROLINA

by Les Kaufman

I must have been about eight years old when my father first brought home a Venus flytrap, and since that time it had remained a favorite daydream to go and see what they looked like in nature. Recently the dream was realized under the aegis of science, as I visited Beaufort, North Carolina, to continue work on the foraging of carnivorous plants. The science will have to wait until the data has been analyzed; here I wish to communicate my concern over the plants' survival based on what I saw in late October, 1976.

Most of my work was concentrated in a triangular region bordered by US Routes 24, 70, and Nine Foot Road. Within this area, one of the sites chosen for study coincided with a study area used by Roberts and Oosting in their classic treatment of *Dionaea* (1958). This, a small pocosin bordered by longleaf pine and sandy savannah, was still infested with *Dionaea* twenty years after their published work, and is today marked by a neat wooden marker, apparently erected by the University of North Carolina. The region along Nine Foot road is peppered with sphagnum dishes, mud pans and ponds, all inhabited by *Pinguicula*, *Drosera*, and *Utricularia* ssp., but the distribution of *Dionaea* is more closely related to older drainage ditches and logging roads than to its original habitat, the border of pocosin and drier savannah. Controlled burning, against a grid of *old* ditches and pocosin, will insure the survival of this plant on private and protected lands in this region. The private owners I met were aware of the need to protect *Dionaea*, and were extremely helpful in pointing out locations so long as I promised not to dig the plants up in large numbers. One nursery owner I spoke to, however, was surprised that I was purchasing *Sphagnum* when I could dig it up in the woods with as many flytraps as I wanted, just as they had been doing for years. They obligingly directed me to one of my recently chosen study areas, *on private land*, where they said they "always went to get them (flytraps) for selling."

Ranger Jan Smith of Camp Sam Hatcher was a refreshing new face. The tract of land he manages for boy scouts and other camping groups is a stronghold for *Dionaea* and other carnivores, including *Sarracenia flava* and *S. purpurea venosa*. To my surprise, I found old ditches running through second-growth woods to be filled, not only with *Sphagnum*, but with robust *Dionaea*, many with a strong tinge of red in the traps, and old withered flower scapes at their sides, all in what seemed like deep shade! Roberts and Oosting (1958) were of the opinion that *Dionaea* populations were viable mainly in their restricted ecotone, and that other populations were peripheral and of low reproductive potential. I am anxious to return to the wooded ditches in the spring and early summer, to estimate seed set in this "peripheral" (but increasingly widespread) artificial habitat.